



## 2015 游洋出品 | 12 篇雅思范文 | 精选素材备考

### 1 生活方式类

**There is an increasing trend for people to live alone. What is causing this to happen? Will it have a negative or a positive impact on the society?**

An increasing number of people are choosing to live by themselves. **My belief is that the changing nature of the family is the root cause of this** and that it will have an **negative effect on society.**

**There are two main ways in which changing family relationships are responsible for more people living by themselves.** Perhaps the most significant of these is that not only has marriage become less popular, but the rate of divorce has risen dramatically in the last 20 years. This naturally leads to fewer people sharing accommodation. Another related factor is that there is a tendency for children to leave home earlier than before. This can have the effect of leaving a single parent living alone in the family home and the child living in a bedsit in another town.

**This phenomenon is likely to be harmful to society at two different levels.** At the personal level, there is a clear risk that people living by themselves can become isolated and lonely because they live without the daily support that a family can provide. This is particularly the case with elderly people and the divorced who are more at risk of depression, which is becoming an increasingly severe problem in society. Then on the social level, if fewer people are sharing accommodation, the housing shortage is only likely to increase and this is a serious problem in our overcrowded towns and cities.

My conclusion is that people living by themselves **is strongly connected to new patterns in family life and will cause harm.**

### 2 科技类

**Nowadays the way many people interact with each other has changed because of technology.**

**In what ways has technology affected personal relationships? Has this become a positive or negative development?**

**Advances in technology have without doubt influenced the way we communicate with each other in a number of different ways. While some of this change can have a negative influence on the way we interact, my view is**

**that overall modern technology typically improves communication in personal relationships.**

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It is clear that technology has changed the way we communicate in several respects. Perhaps the clearest example of this is that nowadays many people prefer to keep in touch to their friends and relatives using applications and social networking sites like FaceTime, Skype and Facebook. Another way this change is evident is how the email and texting have almost completely replaced the letter as the primary form of written communication. Because these modern forms of communication are typically much more convenient and instant, one result is that we can communicate more easily with people who we do not see on a daily basis.

I would argue that these innovations have mostly improved personal relationships. The principal benefit is that it just so much easier to stay in touch with people we might otherwise lose contact with. It is for example now very straightforward to keep in contact with friends from university who move to different cities after they graduate and this means relationships last longer. The only real drawback is that sometimes people become so addicted to their online social networks that they stop communicating with friends in the real world. That, however, is a minor issue.

My conclusion is therefore that new forms technological communication have in fact largely improved human interaction because emails, texting and social networks enable us to maintain friendships which might otherwise be lost.

(278 words)

### 3 环境类

**Research shows that global warming is caused by human activity. What are the possible effects of climate change and what can governments and individuals do to reduce these?**

There is now little doubt that **global warming and climate change are the result of** human activity. This has happened **because of** a failure in environmental policy by governments and a lack of concern for **wasted energy** by individuals.

It is almost universally accepted that climate change **is the consequence of** a number of **environmental failings**. Perhaps the most important of these is how **fossil fuels such as gas and coal** are still the main **source of power**. This is a problem because their use **means that** a large amount of **CO2 is released into the atmosphere causing the greenhouse effect**. Another serious issue is how **illegal logging** continues in **rainforests and the Amazon Basin** in particular. It should also not be forgotten that there **is a connection**

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**between** global warming and the **inefficient use of energy** by consumers in the home.

While governments **must** take prime responsibility for reducing climate change, individuals too **can** play a part. Political leaders across the globe **need to** cooperate so that research into **renewable forms of energy** such as **wind and solar power** is properly funded and the use of **coal and gas** in **power stations** is phased out. They **must** also of course ensure that **regulations against logging** are properly enforced. Consumers of energy **can** help by **insulating their homes** properly and using **solar panels** where possible so that less energy is required and wasted. These actions **should** limit the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere and so reduce the greenhouse effect.

In conclusion, while global warming is a serious threat to humanity, there are a number of steps that can be taken to reduce **its effects**.

#### 4 教育类

**Subjects such as Art, Sport and Music are being dropped from the school curriculum for subjects such as Information Technology. Many people children suffer as a result of these changes. To what extent would you support or reject the idea of moving these subjects from school curriculum?**

In recent times there has been much debate about which subjects should be included on the school curriculum. One particular issue is whether the introduction of more modern subjects such as IT for more traditional subjects such as art and music disadvantages the pupils. I believe that this is a difficult question and different solutions need to be found for primary and secondary schools.

There is one major argument in favour of replacing art, music and sport on the curriculum with subjects like IT. This is that the purpose of school is to prepare children for their working life after school, so the subjects on the curriculum should be relevant to their potential careers. From this point of view, IT is much relevant to schoolchildren as they need to be computer literate if they want to survive in the workplace. For example, it is easy to see that **word processing and programming skills will impress employers more than the ability to run fast or draw well.**

There are also, however, strong arguments for retaining the more traditional subjects as part of the curriculum. One significant counter-argument is that

the purpose of education is not just to prepare children for later careers, but

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also to develop their all round "culture". It is important that children leave school with some knowledge of art, music and sport as all these are all help develop aspects of young people's personalities.

My own personal point of view is that there is merit in both sides of the debate and that all children should study some IT, art music and sport at least at primary school. At secondary school, however, children should be offered a choice between these subjects so that they can continue to study them if they wish.

## 5 教育类

姜兴 (Jeffrey)

澳洲游洋雅思听力、口语、写作首席主讲, 山东新东方雅思



申思 (Sabrina)

澳洲游洋雅思听力、阅读、写作、口语、综合名师, 钻研基础课

**Some people believe that exams are an inappropriate way of measuring students' performance and should be replaced by continuous assessment. Do you agree or disagree with this view?**

There is some dispute whether the best method of assessing students is to use examinations or some form of continuous assessment. This is a complex issue and my belief is that there is probably no one method that applies to all educational systems.

There are three major arguments in favour of retaining exams. One is that they provide a clear and objective measure of what students have learned, whereas any form of continuous assessment is probably going to be far more subjective. An additional point is that testing tends to be an excellent way of motivating learners to study harder and to reward the students who do best. Likewise, examinations test the ability of students to work under pressure, and this is a vital life skill for their later careers.

On the other hand, there are still occasions when it can be better to relieve the students of exam pressure and to measure their abilities through continuous assessment. This is particularly the case in lower age groups where young children can be affected negatively by stress and under-perform in exams. It can also be argued that continuous assessment is a more effective way of testing some subjects such as design and technology, which are more creative

and less academic. A further point is that often continuous assessment can allow teachers to reward students who work hard, but who may be less able and not do well in more formal testing.

In conclusion, while continuous assessment may be fairer in some contexts, there are still times when traditional exams may be more appropriate.

A possible compromise would be to use both forms of testing together, allowing teachers to reward both ability and hard work.

• 李原博 雅思口语 6 到 7 分, 阅读 6.5 到 7 分

• 王博 雅思总分 8.5 到 7 分

• 李博 雅思总分 8.5 到 7 分

• 董森 雅思阅读 5.5 到 6.5 分, 听力 5 分 到 6 分

• 张蔓蔓 雅思写作 5.5 分 到 7 分

的教学方法很科学合理, 教学质量也很高, 游洋的老师对学生很认真负责, 教学也很有特点。以前的雅思只是平均分 6 分, 但经过培训后每项都是 7 分以上。口语 7.5 读 7 写 7.5

游洋雅思学校的老师非常敬业, 在培训之后, 老师仍然打电话询问我的学习情况, 非常负责。经过 3 个月的培训, 我的雅思成绩从 6 分提高到了 7 分, 解决了我移民的梦想。

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## 6 犯罪类

**In recent years, there has been a considerable rise in crimes committed by young people in cities.**

**What has caused this? What solutions can you suggest?**

The rise of crime among young people is an urgent problem in many cities that needs to be addressed. However, in order to find a solution, it is first of all necessary to understand what has led to this happening. In this essay, I first of all examine the reasons for the rise in youth crime, then I suggest how this problem may be resolved.

Perhaps the principal cause of this rise in youth crime is the increased use of drugs and alcohol among young people. Many cities suffer from the phenomenon of binge drinking by teenagers who lose control under the influence of alcohol and commit crimes. For instance, it is a common sight on the streets of Britain to see fights breaking out outside pubs and clubs. Similarly, there is a clear connection between drug abuse among the young and crime. It is still unfortunately the case that young people frequently see drugs as cool and become addicted. It is a common occurrence for these addicts to resort to petty theft in order to pay for their habit.

There are a variety of potential ways of combatting this problem. One possibility that is sometimes suggested is a much stricter system of penalties and punishments to deter young people from a life of crime. That might work, but it would also be sensible to improve the system of education so that young people were better informed about the dangers of drugs and alcohol. This should have the effect of dealing with the issues that cause youth crime in the first place.

In conclusion, alcohol and drug abuse are among the primary reasons for the rise in young offenders and if the authorities wish to tackle youth crime, one approach would be to educate the young more effectively.

## 7 科技+教育

**In the past lectures were the traditional method of teaching large numbers of students. Nowadays new technology is increasingly being used to teach students. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this new approach?**

As we move into the twenty-first century, technology is affecting many different areas of life and education is no exception. Indeed, in some

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institutions traditional forms of education have been revolutionised by new technology to the extent that the lecture is no longer the main method of delivery. While there are a variety of benefits to this new approach, there are also significant drawbacks.

Perhaps the greatest bonus of the introduction of technology is the flexibility it offers. This is evident in two different ways. Firstly, it is now no longer essential for students to be present in the lecture theatre for their courses. This means that part-time courses for adults who are in employment and distance learning courses for people in other countries are now much more practical. Another area of flexibility is of course that the lecturer and tutor are able to use Moodles, interactive whiteboards and other tools to deliver their courses in a more stimulating way to large numbers of students.

Not everything, however, about the introduction of this new technology into education is positive. One major problem is that not all students are comfortable with using technology, even if they are part of the digital native generation. This is a serious issue as they may suffer from their lack of technological skills. Another related issue is that education is a human activity and it works best with as much human interaction as possible. Impersonal technology cannot replace the human contact found in traditional face-to-face tutorials and seminars.

As we have seen, there are major benefits to the introduction of technology into education, not least because it enables modern forms of education such as distance learning courses. This is balanced, however, by the fact that it can be too impersonal for some and disadvantages others for their lack of technological skills.

## 8 职场类

**It is sometimes said that a high salary is the most important factor in choosing a job. Do you agree?**

It is, of course, important for people to earn a sufficiently high salary to support their lifestyle. This does not mean, however, that the salary is the only point to be taken into consideration when choosing a job. Indeed, I would argue that there are a number of other factors that are equally significant.

The first point to consider is why it may be a mistake to place too much emphasis on the salary. One reason why this is so is that you may select a job that is well-paid but ultimately unsatisfying. In this case, you may spend 8

hours a day being unhappy. Something else to be taken into account is that

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highly-paid jobs tend to be stressful and involve long working hours. For instance, many doctors have a 60 hour working week and they often suffer from burn out early in their careers and wish they had chosen a less stressful profession.

The other point to be taken into account is how other factors may matter more than the salary when deciding on a job. Indeed, most people would accept that the work environment is key to job satisfaction. If you are working alongside people you like and the atmosphere in the office is positive, you are much more likely to be satisfied in your work. Likewise, it is also critical that you actually enjoy what you do. For example, someone who is artistic is much more likely to be happy working for a low salary teaching art than earning a fortune as a merchant banker.

In conclusion, I would say that the salary should be only one consideration in choosing a job and that other factors such as job satisfaction and work environment are just as important.

(296 words)

## 9 文化类

**Differences between countries become less evident each year. Nowadays, all over the world people share the same fashions, advertising, brands, eating habits and TV channels. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages of this?**

It is undoubtedly the case that the world today has become a global village. One of the effects of this is that increasingly people in all corners of the world are exposed to similar services and products and adopt similar habits. My view is that this is largely a beneficial process and in this essay I will explain why.

The first point to make is that there are some downsides to this process of cultural globalisation, but these are relatively minor. The most significant of these disadvantages is that it can weaken national culture and traditions. For example, if people watch films and television programmes produced in the United States, sometimes they adopt aspects of the lifestyle of the American characters they see on television. Typically, however, this only affects minor details such as clothing and does not seriously threaten national identity.

When we turn to the other side of the argument, there are two major points to make in favour of this process. The first of these is that the more we share habits, products and services, the better we understand each other and this

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reduces prejudice against other nations. The other point relates to modernity. It is a sign of progress in a society that people no longer are restricted to brands and advertisements from their own society but are able to access more international goods. If, for example, there were unable to drink Coca Cola or wear Nike, then that would mean their society was not part of the international community.

In conclusion, I understand the point of view of people who worry about cultural globalisation because it is a threat to national traditions. However, this is outweighed by its positive impact on international understanding and the fact that it represents progress within a society.

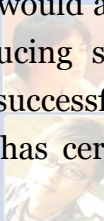
### 10 城市交通

**In cities and towns all over the world the high volume of traffic is a problem. What are the causes of this and what actions can be taken to solve this problem?**

It is undoubtedly the case that urban areas around the world increasingly suffer from congestion. In this essay, I examine the reasons for this trend and suggest some practical policies the authorities could implement to reduce the level of traffic in our cities.

The first step is to understand why traffic has increased in towns and cities. Broadly speaking, there are three main reasons for this. One is that cars have become more affordable for the average consumer and they are no longer a luxury item, but something that most families expect to own. A second reason is that public transport has become increasingly unreliable in recent years, not least because many bus and train services have been reduced because of the difficulty in funding them. The third reason is that society has in general become more mobile and this means more people are prepared to commute to work by car than they were before.

There is almost certainly no one solution to this problem given the complexity of its causes. However, one option has to be to improve the reliability of public transport to encourage people to take the bus or the train rather than get in the car. It would also be possible to discourage people from driving to work by introducing special tariffs for using the roads, especially during peak periods. A successful example of this is the congestion charge scheme in London which has certainly reduced the level of traffic in inner-city areas.



我真的很喜欢游洋雅思学校，是一所非常棒的一所学校。法... 负责，教学也很有特点。以前我的雅思只考了6分，但经过培训... 游洋雅思学校的老师非常敬业。在培训之后，老师不仅电话咨询我... 提高，3个月内雅思成绩由6分提高到7分，解决了我移民的梦想。在这里我表示由衷的感谢。曹振伟 听7说7读7.5写7

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In conclusion, there are a variety of different factors that have led to rising levels of traffic in urban areas. While it may not be possible to find a complete solution, any action should probably involve encouraging greater use of public transport and making it more expensive for the motorist to drive in urban areas.

### 11 博物馆, 艺术馆

**Should museums and art galleries be free of charge for the general public, or should a charge, even a voluntary charge, be levied for admittance? Discuss this issue, and give your opinion.**

One very complex issue in today's world is the funding of museums and art galleries. While there is an argument that they should be free to the general public and funded by governments, I also believe that there is also a case for saying that they should charge an entrance fee like other attractions.

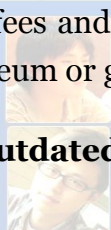
Those who argue that museums should be free typically make one of two arguments. The first argument is that institutions like museums are a public service and therefore there should be free access to the man in the street. If, for example, there was a charge only the wealthy could afford to enjoy works of art. The second, and related, argument is that if they did levy a charge fewer people would go to museums. This would be serious as they are educational institutions and standards would fall.

In contrast, there is only one major argument on the other side of the debate. This is that both museums and art galleries need to charge an entrance fee if they are to survive in the modern world. Governments do not have sufficient funds to subsidise all such institutions and there are other priorities for public money. Therefore these galleries and museums need to charge their customers not only to survive but to update their exhibitions and make new purchases. By way of illustration, the Tate Modern in London could not have been founded without revenue from admissions.

My personal position is that there is no clear answer to this question as there are such strong arguments on both sides. Perhaps it is possible for some museums and galleries to charge fees and for others not to. It will depend on the situation of the individual museum or gallery.

### 12 报纸, 书籍媒体

**Newspapers and books are outdated. Why do some people believe this? What is your opinion?**



游洋雅思学校, 教学方法很科学合理, 教学质量也很高, 游洋的老师对学生很认真的, 也很有特点。以前的雅思只是平均分6分, 但经过培训后每项都是7分以上。 崔嘉昕 7 说 7.5 读 7 写 7.5

游洋学校的老师非常敬业, 在培训之后, 还耐心的帮我解决我的雅思情况。而我的雅思成绩也提高了, 在培训期间, 我的雅思成绩提高了, 3个月内雅思成绩由6分提高到到7分, 解决了我移民的梦想。在这里我表示由衷的感谢。 曹振伟 听 7 说 7 读 7.5 写 7

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As we move into the twenty-first century an increasing number of people are relying on new forms of technology. A possible consequence of this is that traditional media such as books and newspapers are not just less popular but are considered by some to be outdated. Personally, I disagree with this point of view.

The principal reason why some people take this view is fairly clear in the case of newspapers. It is generally much easier and quicker to discover what is happening in the world from the internet or the television than from a newspaper. If you use Google or another search engine or simply switch on the television, you can instantly get the latest news bulletin. A newspaper, by contrast, is out of date the moment it is published because it contains yesterday's news.

It is perhaps less obvious why books are said to be out of fashion. One possibility is that fewer people choose to read for pleasure nowadays because they prefer the instant gratification and thrills of modern technology. There is less effort involved in enjoying a 3D movie or playing a computer game than in turning the pages of a book.

My own view and conclusion is that books and newspapers will never go completely out of fashion or become redundant. The reason for this is that they serve basic human needs. I believe that people will always want to read about the news and escape into the imaginary worlds of great novels. However, books and newspapers may need to change to meet the new demands of twenty-first century consumers. We can already see this happening with the arrival of the audio-book and the various free newspaper internet sites. (292 words)



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游洋雅思学校的教学方法很科学合理, 教学质量也很高, 游洋的老师对学生很认真负责, 教学也很有特点, 以前我的雅思只是平均分6分, 但经过培训都是7分。  
游洋雅思学校的老师非常敬业, 在培训之后, 老师仍然打电话询问我的雅思学习情况。而我的雅思成绩也在他们的督促下, 得到了很大的提高, 3个月内雅思成绩由6分提高到7分, 解决了我移民的梦想。在这里我表示由衷的感谢。曹振伟 听7说7读7.5写7

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